New York Office: Tribune Building. Chicago Office: Tribune Building. The Evening Star, with the Sunday morning edition, is delivered by carriers within the city at 50 cents per month; without the Sunday morning edition at 44 cents per month.

By mail, postage prepaid: Daily, Sunday included, one month, 60 cents. Daily, Sunday 'xcepted, one month, 50 cents. Saturday Star, one year, \$1.00. Sunday Star, one year, \$1.50.

ACCEPTED BY BOTH

President's Suggestion Well Received.

END HOSTILITIES

Representatives of Belligerents Will Meet.

SESSIONS IN THIS CITY

A LONG STEP FORWARD IN THE DIRECTION OF PEACE.

Efforts of the Chief Executive, Supported by the European Rulers, Apparently Crowned With Success.

It is known that both the Russian and Japanese governments have accepted President Roosevelt's suggestion, and that a meeting of reppowers is assured.

From an authoritative official source it is learned today that it has been practically determined that the plenipotentiaries of Japan and Russia for the determination of peace terms will hold their sessions in terms will hold their sessions in ing annoyed by his solicitude.

The conviction here is that Russia is now that

Inasmuch as the efforts which have been successful in the bringing of the two belligerent governments into contact were initiated by President Roosevelt, and, further, that most amicable relations exist between the United States and both Russia and Japan, this city is regarded as the "logical place" for the institution of the practical peace negotiations between the warring governments.

peinted out, would be out of the question, and for similar reasons Paris would not be

Objections to the holding of the conference in Berlin also have been made.

Vienna was suggested as a desirable place, but, under all the circumstances, Washington was deemed by both St. Petersburg and Tokyo to be the most favorable place for the holding of the peace con-

On June 8 the following dispatch was sent by President Roosevelt, through diplomatic channels, to the Japanese and Rus-

"The President feels that the time has come when, in the interest of all mankind, he must endeavor to see if it is not possible to bring to an end the terrible and lamentable conflict now being waged. With both Russia and Japan the United States has inherited ties of friendship and good will. It hopes for the prosperity and welfare of each, and it feels that the progress of the world is set back by the war between these two great nations. The President, accordernments, not only for their own sakes, but in the interest of the whole civilized world. to open direct negotiations for peace with one another. The President suggests that these peace negotiations be conducted dierents; in other words, that there may be a meeting of Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries or delegates without any intermediary, in order to see if it is not possible for these representatives of the two powers earnestly asks that the (Russian-Japanese) government do now agree to such a meeting and in asking the (Japanese-Russian) government likewise to agree. While the President does not feel that any intermediary should be called in in respect to the peace negotiations themselves he is entirely willing to do what he properly can if the two powers concerned feel that his services as to the time and place of meeting. But if even these preliminaries can be arranged directly between the two powers, or in any it otherwise would. other way, the President will be glad, as his sole purpose is to bring about a meeting which the whole civilized world will pray Prepared to Name Representatives to

may result in peace." Assurances From Belligerents.

The foregoing identical note, forwarded to

the Russian and Japanese governments

Thursday afternoon, is rendered especially

significant by the fact that it was prepared

and sent only after assurances had been re-

ceived both from Tokyo and St. Petersburg

that such a proposition would be welcomed.

While both Count Cassini, the Russian am-

bassador, and Minister Takahira of Japan

were cognizant of the nature of the note, it

was not sent to their respective govern-

ments through them. It was cabled by di-

rection of the President to St. Petersburg

and Tokyo, and there delivered directly to

the Russian and Japanese governments, respectively, by Ambassador Meyer and Min-

In addition to the assurances received

by President Roosevelt from Ambassador Meyer, after his audience with the czar, and

from Minister Griscom, who had conferred with the mikado's government, the President

had indicated to the representatives of the two governments at this capital his intention. He also discussed the subject with representatives of other important powers

accredited to this capital. While no inti-mation of the attitude assumed toward the

proposition by either Ambassador Cassini or Minister Takahira is obtainable, it is

known that other diplomats with whom the

Peace Conference.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 10.-It was stated at the foreign office this afternoon that Russia is ready to appoint representatives to hear the Japanese proposals, on being informed that Japan is nominating representatives for this purpose.

The text of President Roosevelt's personal appeal to the sovereigns of the warring countries to arrange a meeting of the plenipotentiaries for the purpose of agreeing on terms of peace, which arrived here this morning, rent the veil, and for the skeptics at St. Petersburg, who refused believe President Roosevelt's efforts to to believe President Roosevelt's efforts to bring the belligerents together could succeed, it came like a bombshell. President Roosevelt's "sole purpose to bring about a meeting" has been achieved, and now it is merely a question whether the results will be the peace for "which the whole civilized world will pray."

It is a diplomatic triumph of the first magnitude and the diplomats here make no attempt to conceal their admiration for the new-world brand of diplomacy, which acts while the remainder of the world thinks. The formal replies of Japan and Russia

(Continued on Second Page.)

e Kvening Star.



No. 16,329.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1905-TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

substantial concessions to Japan as to in-

tion in the preliminary stages until some other diplomatic channel is established be-tween the countries which have been at

POSSIBILITY OF A HITCH.

Upon Russia's Attitude Everything is

Said to Depend.

Answers to President Roosevelt's identical

note to Russia and Japan, suggesting that

they bring an end to the war, are expected

in Washington very soon. Ambassador

Meyer at St. Petersburg and Minister Gris-

com at Tokyo effected the presentation of

the communication yesterday, it is under-

stood, and answers should be forthcoming

There is good reason to believe that the

President's movement will bring favorable

results. The very plan of making public

what had been done bears indication of

the President's confidence in success. A

person standing very high in authority, and

who is very close to President Roosevelt,

said today that when the answers from

Japan and Russia are received they will be

He said that this, together with the mak-

ing public of the joint note which the

President sent out on June 8, is the

'agreed" plan. Coming together with the

announcement from St. Petersburg that

the Russian government has been prepar-

ing the people for an announcement that peace is within sight, the sending of the note is regarded as indicative that Presi-

dent Roosevelt was sure of his ground; sure that results would come before be

made the most definite step which was taken Thursday.

In government and diplomatic circles a decided optimistic tone prevails, yet the possibilities of a hitch, even when negotiations are well advanced, are considered

is that Japan's terms will be moderate and of such a nature that Russia, if in the

right frame of mind, could accept. The question of indemnity is the greatest ob-

stacle. It is not thought for a moment that Japan will refrain from asking for an in-

ly certain that she will ask some recom-

pense. To just what extent this demand

FAST TRAIN SERVICE.

Talk in Chicago Now of Sixteen-Hour

Ride to New York.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 10 .- Now the talk is

of sixteen-hour trains between Chicago and

New York. The talk is in earnest, too,

and traffic officials say the faster trains

"It is foolish to say that the Pennsyl-

vania can beat the Lake Shore and the

New York Central to New York. We will

put on a sixteen-hour train if they drive us

to it, and it won't cause any commotion on

our road, either," said C. F. Daly, pas-

senger traffic manager of the New York

"We have not announced a seventeen-

hour train yet," said C. L. Kimball, assist-

ant general passenger agent of the Penn-

sylvania; "but I think you will see it made

a sixteen-hour train as soon as we can get

The first public train scheduled to make

the run between Chicago and New York in

eighteen hours will leave over the Penn-

CHRISTENING OF THE KANSAS.

Gov. Hoch Would Prefer Other Than

Intoxicant Used.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 10.-Gov. Hoch,

when asked if he would object to the bat-

tleship Kansas being christened with wine

"If I am consulted I shall recommend and

advise that the ship be christened with

some fluid other than an intoxicant. This

recommendation will reflect the sentiment

PULAJANES ARE ROUTED.

Surprised by a Squad of United Statts

Troops-Many Natives Killed.

MANILA, June 10 .- Capt. Cromwell

Stacey, with eighty men of the 21st In-

fantry and the 38th Company of Philippine

Scouts, on June 4 surprised the headquar-

ters of the fanatical tribe known as Pula-

tanes, which had made trouble in the Is-

land of Samar for months. In the fight

which followed Enrique Daguhob, the

chief of the tribe and leader of the insur-

rection, was killed, with many of his fol-

lowers. Two men of the 21st Infantry were

The troops' rush on the camp was fol-

lowed by half an hour of hand-to-hand

fighting. When it was over the leader, two

of his captains and thirty-seven privates

were dead. Bodies of other dead are being found in the bush, and the total number of

the killed is not yet known.

A captain and six Pulajanes were taken

prisoners, and eleven rifles, 200 bolos and some valuable records were captured.

Capt. Stacey released two natives, who had been seized by the band and were un-

when launched in September, said:

will go is not known in Washington.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

are coming, and before long.

our new depot in New York."

Special Dispatch to The Star.

and the laws of Kansas."

Special Cablegram to The Star.

sylvania at 2:45 tomorrow afternoon

Central.

made public.

President conferred cordially indorsed his intention.

Decisive Step Toward Peace.

Informal assurances that the note would be welcomed already are at hand. In view of the significant character of the document and of the attitude toward it which both Russia and Japan have assumed, it is regarded in official and diplomatic circles as the first firm and decisive step toward ulti-

mate peace.

President Roosevelt is confident that the result of the international negotiations for peace in the far east will be successful, and that the final blow in the Russo-Japanese

that the final blow in the Russo-Japanese war has been struck.

While extreme reticence is manifested in every official and diplomatic quarter, it is known authoritatively that the exchanges which have been in progress for the past ten days between the Washington government and the powers of the world, including the two belligerent nations, have been successful to an unexpected degree. President Roosevelt, who has taken the lead in the negotiations, has been accorded the cordent Roosevelt, who has taken the lead in the negotiations, has been accorded the cor-dial support of the great continental pow-ers, including Russia's nearest friend, France. The direct representations made through Ambassador Meyer, at St. Peters-burg, to the czar were received by Emperor Nicholas in a most friendly spirit. Tokyo responded in an equally amicable way. So responded in an equally amicable way. So near are the two warring powers to amica-ble contact at this moment that in all Washington circles, official and diplomatic, mere hopefulness has given way to notable

OPINION IN BERLIN.

Roosevelt Message Admirable in Spirit

and Phrasing. BERLIN, June 10.-The text of President Roosevelt's message on the subject of peace to the governments of Russia and Japan is regarded at the foreign office here as admirable in spirit and phrasing and positive hope now exists of comparatively early peace. The Russian emperor in fact invited the action of the President and had much to do with the form the President's representative took.

Emperor Nicholas through the counsel of powerful personal influences in Russia beresentatives of the two contending came disposed toward peace some days in advance of the President's action. It is recognized at the Russian court and at this court also that no man in the world could so well make an appeal for peace as President Roosevelt.

ready for peace and seeks peace and that the only difficulties not insurmountable by negotiation which might arise lie in the Japanese government's intentions and terms. Emperor Nicholas now won for peace would again decide for war should the Japanese attitude be unconciliatory or even one of long hesitation and reserve though it is understood that Japan also gave the President some assurances before

KEEN INTEREST IN LONDON.

Cordial Support. LONDON, June 10 .- 12:40 p.m. - The keenest interest is manifested in President Roosevelt's note endeavoring to bring Japan and Russia to an understanding. While the British government is not taking any part in the negotiations, it is giving the most cordial support to the President, of whose actions in the matter it has been

kept fully informed. Diplomatic and official circles speak in the highest terms of the diplomatic manner in which the President handled the matter and are fully in accord with what they considered to be the only way in which the difficulty could be overcome. The United States not being entangled in any way was really the only country which could take action, but even President Roosevelt could not do more than endeavor to start direct negotiations between the belligerents.

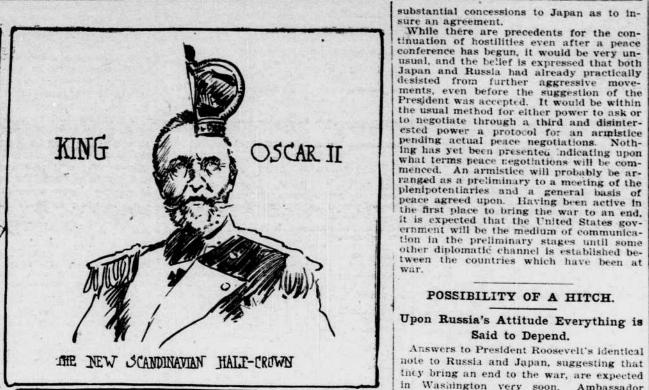
Japan, it can be stated, refused to start the negotiations until fully assured of the earnestness of Russia and that her proposals would be seriously considered. Her demands will include an indemnity, the amount of which has been fixed by the Japanese government, and on this point the President is urging lenient treatment. It is considered here that Japan is entitled to teen days for the voyage, which will be an indemnity and it is pointed out that while the payment of an indemnity might affect the standing of Russia among the powers, it is not so serious as the loss of territory, beside the payment of an in-demnity would be forgotten sooner than the loss of territory and would leave no feeling

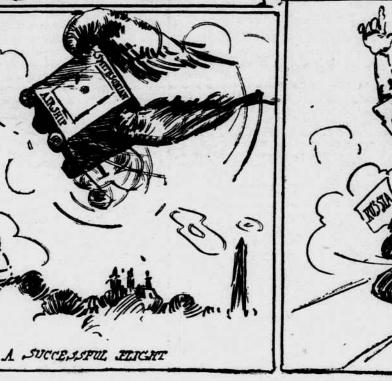
Financial circles in London are of the opinion that the Japanese will demand an indemnity amounting to about \$1,000,000,000, that being their estimate of the cost to the Japanese of the sixteen months' fighting. This is considered in some quarters to be too large an estimate of the expenditure, which is thought to be nearer \$600,000,000.
Diplomatic circles in London are closely and are of the opinion that the plenipotentlaries will meet in Washington, Baro Rosen (who is to succeed Count Cassini as Russlan ambassador to the United States) probably representing Russia. It is also understood that Russia now admits in prin-ciple that the demand for an indemnity is

It is suggested that the terms of Japan will probably also include the acknowledg-ment of a Japanese protectorate over Korea, the total Russian evacuation Manchuria, the handing over of Russian interests on the Liaotung peninsula and at Port Arthur to Japan and the cession of the railroad from Port Arthur to Harbin.
The question of the Island of Sakhalin will also be raised. It is thought that the amount of the indemnity which will be de-manded by Japan will depend in some on other conditions. If these are considered to be such as will insure a durable peace the indemnity will be less than

RUSSIA READY.

Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador at Washington, and M. Takahira, the Japanese mimster at Washington, but the situation





TRANSFER AT HAVRE

FRENCH WARSHIPS WILL BRING JOHN PAUL JONES' REMAINS.

Rear Admiral Sigsbee, commanding the British Government Accords the Most | second squadron of the North Atlantic fleet, eceived his final instructions at the Navy Department today regarding his mission to France to bring home the remains of Commodere John Paul Jones, and left this afternoon for New York to complete his arrangements. After cable correspondence with the United States embassy at Paris it has been decided that the transfer of the remains from French soil to the American warships shall be made in the harbor at Havre on a date yet to be agreed upon between the French and American authorities The final selection of Havre, instead of Cherbourg, as the port of embarkation, was due to the desire of the French government to pay special honors to the memory of the great American sea captain. The new arrangement will enable the French government to transport the remains from Paris in a French warship, down the River Seine to Havre, and deliver them to the American quadron in the presence of a fleet of French warships, with impressive naval nonors, including the exchange of salutes. Admiral Sigsbee's squadron consists of the armored cruiser Brooklyn and the new protected cruisers Tacoma, Galveston and Chattanooga. These vessels have been spe-cially prepared for the execution of this mission, and it is now arranged that they shall sail in company from New York on teen days for the voyage, which will be made at a leisurely rate of speed, they should arrive at Havre about the 1st of Admiral Sigsbee has been instructed, on

his arrival, to put himself into communica tion with the authorities charged with the delivery of the remains, and arrange with hem regarding the date of their delivery and the attending ceremonies.

It has been practically settled that, as the 4th of July is usually a season of joy and jubilation in the United States navy, the ceremonial transfer of the body of Commodore Jones shall not take place on that an niversary. The exact dates of the transfer and of the departure of the squadron fo the United States will be determined after Admiral Sigsbee's arrival in France. As has been already stated, the bones of the final resting place in the Naval cemetery

BUTTER FOR LEAGUE ISLAND.

Investigation of Its Character to Be Made.

The statement was made at the Navy Department today that the department had ordered an investigation to determine if the butter supplied to the League Island navy yard is of the character required by the contract. It is also stated that assurances were given Mr. Warren, dairy and food commissioner of Pennsylvania, who had a alk with Acting Secretary of the Navy Darlington on the subject, that such officers as the commissioner desired to testify in the investigation which he is making in the same connection would be detailed for the purpose, the department wishing in turn to be supplied with such facts as the commis-sioner might develop.

ASPHALT OFFICIALS CALLED. Investigation of the Bowen-Loomis

Controversy Resumed.

The investigation of the controversy between Assistant Secretary Loomis and Minister Bowen were continued before Secretary Taft today. Mr. Harry Unwine of New York, formerly connected with the asphalt company, was a witness, and several newspaper men were called by Mr. Bowen and questioned as to the ethics of their profession regarding privileged communications and confidences from public men.

Mr. Unwine did not throw much light on

the alleged \$10,000 check. He remembered seeing such a check, but as to whom it was intended he could produce only rumors. He was able, however, to give Secretary Taft the names of certain officials con-nected with the asphalt company whom Mr. Taft has summoned, in the hope that they will be able to give definite informa-tion on the subject. These are Messrs, At-kinson, Huntington and Cartland. In addi-tion Secretary, Tests tion Secretary Taft has also sent a man to interview Mr. John Mack, head of the asphalt company in Philadelphia, who has promised to produce the bank books, and, if possible, the check said to have been ex-

Bona Fide Circulation.

Nearly everybody in Washington reads The Sunday Star. Last Sunlargest, the best and the only sworn

The advertiser is entitled to know the circulation of any paper in which he advertises.

The circulation of The Sunday Star on June 4, 1905, was 29,960.

I solemnly swear that the above statement represents the number of copies of The Sunday Star circulated on June 4, 1905; that is, the number of copies actually sold, delivered, furnished and mailed for valuable consideration to bona fide purchasers or subscribers, and that none of the copies so counted are free or sample copies and none are returnable, except in the case of several hundred sent to suburban agents, from whom a few returns of unsold papers have not yet been received. J. WHIT HERRON. Business Manager,

The Evening Star Newspaper Company. Subscribed and sworn to before me this tenth day of June, A. D. 1905.

E. E. RAMEY. Notary Public.

Circulation of The "Evening Star."

The sworn statement below shows that

the circulation of The Star is what it is claimed to be. The Star's circulation is much greater than that of any other paper published in Washington, and The Star is read more thoroughly than and has double the number of readers of any other paper published in Washington, whether morning or evening. Fifteen thousand of The Star's regular subscribers take no other Washington paper whatever, depending upon The Star alone for news and adver-

SATURDAY, June 3, 1905...... 38,951 MONDAY, June 5, 1905...... 85,081 TUESDAY, June 6, 1905...... 34,566 WEDNESDAY, June 7, 1905...... 84.868 THURSDAY, June 8, 1905...... 34,680 FRIDAY, June 9, 1905...... 34,345 Total......212,485 Daily average..... 35,414

I solemnly swear that the above statement represents only the number of copies of THE EVENING STAR circulated during the six secular days ending Friday, June 9, 1905 - that is, the number of copies actually sold, delivered, furnished or mailed, for valuable consideration, to bona fide purchasers or subscribers, and that the copies so counted are not returnable to or remain in the office unsold.

Business Manager, The Evening Star Newspaper Company. Subscribed and sworn to before me this tenth day of June. A. D. 1905.

J. WHIT. HERRON.

E. E. RAMEY, Notary Public.

KING OSCAR RELENTED

SWEDISH RULER FINALLY AC-CEPTED STORTHING ADDRESS.

CHRISTIANIA, June 10.—The address of the storthing to King Oscar announcing the dissolution of the union between Norway and Sweden, which the king had previously refused to accept, was handed to him yesterday afternoon at Stockholm by a representative of the president of the storthing.

hostilities so brought about will last will depend upon how satisfactorily the peace negotiations advance. It is not impossible that there will be a failure to come to an agreement and that the two armies may again be put in motion. But in diplomatic circles that contingency is not regarded as at all likely. It is generally believed that after some halting and diplomatic maneuvering Russia will make such with the civil authorities."

SHIP SUBSIDY BILL

BASE BALL

IN THE

CHAIRMAN GROSVENOR'S CIRCU-LAR LETTER TO MEMBERS.

JAPAN. "OUT

of the American merchant marine has day's circulation was by far the commenced in earnest, expedited by the recent proposition to purchase ships abroad for use by the isthmian canal commission. circulation in the District of Co- It is believed that the attention of the country has been drawn to the deplorable condition of the merchant marine and that the time is auspicious for active efforts. It is the intention of the republican leaders to try to put a ship subsidy bill through the next Congress. Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor, chairman of the House committee on merchant marine and fisheries, has

sent out a circular letter to the members of the next House urging them to give the subject their close attention and be prepared to consider such a bill. He says: "We believe that the Fifty-ninth Con-

gress must do something in the direction of the improvement of our situation or we shall be practically subservient to the foreign flags in the carrying trade to the for-eign markets. We are paying nearly two hundred million dollars per annum for freight between American ports and foreigh ports, and this money goes into the hands of foreign labor and foreign capital, while our own labor and capital, so far as ships go, languish."

Last Year's Work.

Last summer a commission composed of to make contracts with American vessels for carrying the mails. It is supposed that the bill to be introduced in the next Congress will be practically the same as this.

SURPRISE TO DIPLOMATS.

Comments on the Pacific Attitude of the Belligerents.

"It is the most admirable piece of statesmanship I have ever seen," declared Mr.

to appear in over haste, made it appear unlikely that definite information as to

The next step to be taken will be the decaration of an armistice, so that the representatives of the two governments can get together. How long the cessation of hostilities so brought about will last will depend upon how satisfactorily the peace negotiations advance. It is not impossible them will be a failure to come to an

great. Upon the attitude of Russia the whole matter is believed to depend. It is not believed here that Japan will make unreasonable peace terms. That Japan can dictate what the terms shall be goes without saying, but throughout Washington, among officials and diplomats who know the situation, the almost universal opinion is that Japan's terms will be moderate and

demnity merely because Russia thinks that her honor would be blemished if she were forced to part with treasure. Japan's financial losses have been so great through-out the war that it is regarded as absolute-The campaign in behalf of the upbuilding

senators and representatives made an exhaustive investigation of the subject and submitted a report with recommendations that were embodied in a bill that was reported to the House and Senate at the last session. But the time was too short to take up the subject and pass a bill at that session. The bill as reported provided that all officers and men of the American merchant marine and deep-sea fisheries should be enrolled as naval volunteers to serve in the event of war, and that they should receive from the government pay, seamen \$25 a year and officers graded up to \$100 a year. It provided for an annual subvention to all American merchant ships based upon their tonnage, and it specified that at least onesixth of the crew of each should be American citizens. Port dues were provided for and the Postmaster General was authorized

Kogoro Takahira, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the empire of Japan to the United States, in referring to the identical note of President Roosevelt to the Russian and Japanese governments. Mr. Takahira was seen today by a representative of The Star at the Japanese legation. After the above allusion to the President's letter the minister continued: "It is entirely based upon the noble idea of humanity and civilization. It will be regarded as the beacon light of the civilized world to be followed in international transactions, and I am sure that the suggestion made in that manner by the President will be promptly accepted by Japan."

More than that the minister could not say. The delays in the transmission and in the correct translations of cipher dis-patches, and the great care that has to be exercised in order that no mistake is made, made it unlikely that the President's note, dated the 8th inst., should have received favorable consideration for several days. The usual delays that occur in matters of this kind, each government not wishing

the course both governments would take should be received for several days. For that reason there was surprise in diplo-matic circles when today it was known positively that the proposition of the Presi-dent had received favorable consideration in both Japan and Russia.

The next step to be taken will be

dergoing torture.

These prisoners and some women, who sought the protection of the troops, said that two of the Pulajanes captains were wounded. They said that 400 fighting men and 200 carriers composed the sang and 200 carriers composed the gang. No Americans Killed. The military secretary has received the following cablegram from Gen. Corbin, dated Manila, today:

wounded.

"Brig. Gen. William H. Carter reports Capt. Cromwell Stacey, with eighty men, Company E, 21st Infantry, and 38th Company, Philippine Scouts, surprised the main Weather.

Showers and warmer tonight; showers tomorrow; southerly winds, becoming variable.

LOSS IS REITERATED

Russians Rescued From Sinking Ship Reached Shanghai.

COMMANDER'S REPORT

SUBMITTED TO MINISTRY OF MARINE AT ST. PETERSBURG.

Japanese Lost Two Battle Ships, One Armored Cruiser and Three Other Ships in Fight.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 10.-A long dispatch from Rear Admiral Relizenstein to the ministry of marine, dated Shanghai, June 6, gives the official report of the commander of the torpedo boat destroyer Bodri, which recently arrived there in tow of a merchant steamer, but adds little to the knowledge about the battle of the Sea of

The Bodri, after taking off seventy-nine officers and men from the torpedo boat destroyer Blestlaschy, which was sinking, tried to caach up with Rear Admiral Enquist's squadren, but ran out of fuel and lay helpless until picked up by the steamer Koneling and towed to Shanghai. The officers of the Bodrl and the rescued

men on board of her relterate that the Japanese lost two battleships, one of which was of the Mikasa and the other of the Shiskishima type, and one armored cruiser and three cruisers.

Rear Admiral Reitzenstein adds that the

Chinese authorities requested the Bodri to leave, but Vice Admiral Kamimura's squadron arrived off the Saddle Islands and her departure would have resulted in the loss of the vessel. Therefore it was decided to leave the torpeno boat destroyer at Shang-

Torpedo Boat Launching. TOKYO, June 10-3:30 p.m.-Three torpedo

boat destroyers will be launched at Yokosuka on Saturday next, June 17.

Enquist Explains Defeat. Special Cablegram to The Star.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 10.-Vice Admiral Enquist's report, telegraphed to the czar, attributes the defeat in the Sea of Japan to the superior speed of the Japanese ships, which enabled them to head off the Russian ships. He says that the battleship Osslyabia was sunk and the battleship Borodino disabled within fifty minutes after the action began. After several attempts to escape to the northward Enquist turned to the southward and made for

STRENGTHENING DEFENSES.

Gen. Linevitch Now Engaged in Personal Inspection of Lines. TOKYO, June 10-3 p.m.-General Line-

vitch is reported to be with his headquarters at Fenghwa, busily engaged in the personal inspection and direction of his troops for the purpose of strengthening his line of defense along the Chanchun-Kirin line, evidently expecting a Japanese

The Russian methods of making reconnoissances in force are said to have remarkably improved. They have ceased to be disorderly, but owing to the Russlans' over-faithfulness to the text-book orders they are still placed at a disadvantage, their movements being anticipated by the Japanese, who prevent them from realizing results commensurate with the amount of

MARSHALL FIELD SPORTS.

More Than 600 Athletes From Ten States at Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 10 .- More than 600 athletes from ten states contested in the annual interscholastic meet on Marshall Field today under the auspices of the University of Chicago. The contestants represented 75 different high schools and academies. From the standpoint of attendance and number of entries the meet eclipsed all pre-

vious similar events here. Among the strongest teams entered were East Division of Milwaukee, Englewood of Chicago, Ida Grove of Iowa, Detroit University School of Michigan, Shattuck of Minnesota and Lincoln of Nebraska, All of those teams are well balanced, and have won the championship of their respective states.

ALFONSO ENDED ENGLISH VISIT. Farewells Testified to the Cordiality of

Mutual Feelings. LONDON, June 10 .- King Alfonso left London for Spain this morning. He apparently thoroughly enjoyed his visit, and the character of the farewells testified to the cordiality of the feelings of the host and guest.

King Edward, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught accompanied the Spanish king to the railroad station, where he met the Spanish ambassador, Senor Polo de Barnabe; the rest of the Spanish embassy, Foreign Secretary Lansdowne and others. King Edward entered the royal car with his guest and engaged in a few As the train moved out of the station King Alfonso stood at a window waving farewells to the members of the British royal family, who stood bareheaded until the Spanish king had disappeared from

LARGEST FLOATING DOCK.

their sight.

Successfully Floated at Baltimore Today-Wonderful Equipment.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 10 .- The government dry dock recently built by the Maryland Steel Company at Sparrow's Point and which will be towed to Manila was successfully floated today. There were no formal ceremonies, though a number of naval officials were present, and Miss Endicott, daughter of Rear Admiral Endicott, christened the new vessel "Dewey." The dock will be taken from here to Solomon's Island, in Chesapeake bay, where tests will be made with merchant and war ships, and later it will be towed to the Philippir Islands for service.

The Dewey is the largest floating dock in the world. It will lift 24,447 tons and cost \$1,125,000. Its construction required 500 men constantly at work. It is fitted with quarters for officers and crew, with telephones and ventilating systems. It will be

Notables Off for Europe.

NEW YORK, June 10.-Senator William B. Allison, Congressman Robert G. Cousins of Iowa and Mrs. Paul Morton, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, and Miss Morton sailed for Europe today on the steamer New York